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3. House and barn, showing antirrat devices.
 4. House screened against yellow fever.
 5. California ground squirrels and their natural enemies (wolf, coyote, hawk, eagle, snake).
 6. Quarantine machinery.
 7. Models of privies, sanitary and insanitary, including a full-sized L. R. S. privy.
- Other materials in the service exhibit were as follows:
1. Outline drawings showing the antiplague work in San Francisco, 1907-1909.
 2. Drawings showing the work against yellow fever in New Orleans, 1905.
 3. Colored drawings and halftone prints illustrating pellagra.
 4. A large map of the United States, showing the field investigations of the service during 1911.
 5. A "hookworm and privy chart," taken apart and with each leaf displayed.
 6. Charts illustrating the prevalence of smallpox in the United States.
 7. Charts showing the work of the Division of Pharmacology on drug standardization, etc.
 8. Boards carrying copies of available service literature, firmly fastened.
 9. Charts showing the work of the service on typhoid fever.
 10. Colored drawings illustrating trachoma.
 11. Chart illustrating recent researches on typhus fever.
 12. Chart and specimens showing Hygienic Laboratory work on embalming fluids.
 13. Companion maps showing the results of the cholera invasions of 1873 and 1911.

In addition to the above, there were miscellaneous photographs and colored drawings and prepared specimens illustrating the activities of the service in relation to the investigation of leprosy, plague, rabies, tuberculosis, animal parasites, etc.

Valuable exhibits were made by the health authorities of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, all of the materials being arranged generally to demonstrate the causes of diseases, the symptoms produced thereby, the methods of transmission, and the measures necessary for their prevention.

The value to a community of the holding of a general exhibition on hygiene and sanitation was well exemplified, and the plan of observing a public health week as inaugurated by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland might well be adopted by the medical profession in other States and cities.

SALVARSAN IN FRAMBOESIA TROPICA (YAWS).

Consul Franklin D. Hale at Trinidad, British West Indies, states that in a recent report made to the governor and legislative council by the surgeon general special mention was made of the use of salvarsan at the St. Augustine hospital where from January to October, 1911, 500 cases of frambœsia tropica were treated with salvarsan in

doses of 9 grains for an adult as an intramuscular injection, with the following results: 498 cases, or $99\frac{6}{7}$ per cent were cured. Of these 409 cases, or 82 per cent were cured with one treatment; 75 cases required the second injection, while 14 had to be treated the third time. At the time of the submitting of the report there were only two stubborn cases, but these were subsequently reported as cured. There were only five relapses after the treatment, or 1 per cent, whereas before the use of salvarsan was commenced, the number of relapses after treatment was 12 or 14 per cent. No local gangrene, no nerve or ear complications, and no dimness of sight resulted from the use of the salvarsan.